

REMARKS

The rejection of Claim 2 as being anticipated by Gleghorn et al. and Takano et al. under 35 U.S. C. §102(b) is traversed. Both clarification and reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

The Office Action refers to two different documents in asserting an anticipation rejection. This is not legally permissible.

In any event, Claim 2 has been amended to include an element of Claim 1, now canceled, so that the claims in the application are now directed to the embodiment of Fig. 3, as described at page 10 of Applicants' disclosure, in connection with the circumferential angle occupied by the magnet pole magnets. In this connection, therefore, the rejections of Claim 1 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Takano et al. and Mita et al., of Claims 5 and 7 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Inayama et al. and Tajima et al., of Claims 6 and 8 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Takano et al. and Tajima et al., of Claim 9 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Inayama et al. and Takano et al., of Claim 10 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Takano et al., and of Claim 11 as being unpatentable over Gleghorn et al. in view of Mita et al. and Takano et al., all under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), are traversed.

Applicants attach hereto Fig. A which corresponds to their Fig. 1 with annotations. Magnets 3A, 3B and 3C constitute the first magnetic pole, and

magnets 3D, 3E and 3F constitute the second magnetic pole. Magnet 3A and magnet 3C are located on the end sides of the first magnetic pole, and the magnet 3D and the magnet 3F are located on the end sides of the second magnetic pole.

A magnetic pole center position of the first magnetic pole is located around a point C-mp1, and a magnetic pole center position of the second magnetic pole is located around a point C-mp2.

An orientation of the magnet 3A is as same as a magnetic flux generated from the magnet 3A. The magnetic flux generated from the magnet 3A is shown in Fig. A by an arrow. The magnet 3A is shown in Fig. A is oriented toward a center O of a rotor 1 which is as same as a center of a shaft 20. The direction of the magnet 3A which is oriented to the center of the rotor 1 is an ordinal direction.

In attached and annotated Fig. B, which corresponds to Applicants' Fig. 3, the magnetic flux of the magnet 3A is not oriented toward the center O of the rotor 1, because the magnet 3A is oriented to incline toward the magnetic pole center position C-mp1.

The Office Action states that the magnet arranged on the magnetic pole end side (18, Fig. 4) of Gleghorn et al. is oriented to incline toward a magnetic pole center position. Attached Fig. C corresponds to Fig. 4 of Gleghorn et al. and shows that Fig. C, an upper half portion of a magnet 18A and an upper half

portion of a magnet 18E constitutes the first and magnetic pole a lower of the magnet 18E consists the second magnetic pole. The upper half portion of the magnet 18A and an upper half portion of magnet the 18E are located on the end sides of the first magnetic pole, and the lower half portion of the magnet 18A and the lower half portion of magnet 18E are located on the end sides of the second magnetic pole.

A magnetic pole center position of the first magnetic pole is located around a point C-mpl, and a magnetic pole center position of the second magnetic pole is located around a point C-mp2. The orientation of the upper half portion of the magnet 18A is indicated by an arrow as a magnetic flux. In Fig. C, the upper half portion of the magnet 18A is not oriented toward a center O of a rotor 1, but is also not oriented toward the magnetic pole center position C-mpl. A direction of the upper half portion of the magnet 18A is perpendicular with the ordinal direction.

Also, the magnet 18A is a part of the first magnetic pole as well as the second magnetic pole. Therefore, the magnet 18A is not and cannot be the magnet arranged in the magnet pole end side as recited in amended Claim 2. The magnet 18A of Gleghorn et al. is a magnet arranged in the two magnet poles end side. The Office Action incorrectly refers to numeral 14 as representing one of magnets, when it designates an opening as described in col. 2, ll. 60 and 61.

The secondary prior art, most notably Takano et al. is not commented upon in the Office Action except for its showing of stator windings and the provision of a magnet in the form of a flat plate. Even in that reference, however, all the magnets in each embodiment are directed toward the rotor center (i.e., the ordinal direction) and not toward the magnetic pole center.

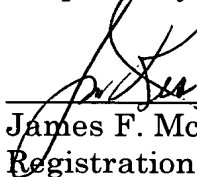
Accordingly, early and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #056205.55926US).

Respectfully submitted,

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